WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1853.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Washington of the Company of th

with his broad-brimmed straw hat.

Mark Sutherland received his relative's de-Mark Sutherland received his relative's de-monstrations of attachment as best he might— he welcomed him, and went to the captain's effice to see if, he could secure a state-room for his enforced travelling companion; and by the time he had successfully accomplished his er-rand, the passengers were summoned to the breakfast table; and the boat had cleared the wharf and was well under way up the Missis-sippi

It was a slow voyage up the river, and on the afternoon of the twelfth day the steamer arrived at the wharf of Shelton. Mark Sutherland wished, if possible, to get rid of his troublesome travelling companion for a few hours, while he could go home quietly, and have an uninterrupted meeting and talk with his dear Rosalie. So, leaving all their baggage in the care of the clerk of the boat, Mark drew Haels Rilly's fat arm within his own and conducted him to Col. Garner's hotel, to a private parlor containing a comfortable lounge and easy-chair. Here he ordered a luncheon of cold ham, fowl, sardines, pickled oysters, port and champagne, and all the late newspapers the house could muster; and having seen them all arranged upon the table, to which the easy-chair was drawn up, and while Uncle Billy traiged upon the table, to which the easychair was drawn up, and while Uncle Billy
stretched his lazy length upon the lounge, Mr.
Sutherland turned to Mr. Bolling, and said—
"And now, Uncle Billy, can you excuse me,
and make yourself comfortable, while I run
down to Rosalie and prepare her for your arriral?"

"Eh? Yes; all right! Certainly! The child always was fond of me, and it might give her too much of a shock to meet me suddenly after so long a separation! Very considerate of you, Mark, certainly—very!"
"Is there anything else I can order for you,

before I go?"
"Eh? No, nothing; I am much obliged to

"Yes—yes."

"You should think of anything after I am gone, you can ring for it, you know."

"Yes—yes."

"Good afternoon for the present. I will come

"Good afternoon for the present. I will come and fetch you at ten time."

"Yes; very well, I shall be ready. Hark ye, Mark! break my arrival to your wife cautiously, do you hear? Joy kills sometimes."

"I shall be careful not to endanger Rosalie's life," said Mark, smiling, as he left the room. No sooner had the door closed behind his nephew, than, with a sigh of profound satisfaction, Unote Billy arose and sat down in the easy-chair, and drew the table toward him. In addition to everything else on the table there was a tall, black bottle, which Mr. Bolling took up, uncorked, and put to his nose with a look of delightful anticipation. He sat it down suddenly, with an expression of intense disgust—

Tomato catsup, by all that is detestable

and I thought it was port wine! Here, waiter (where the devil is the bell-rope?) Waiter, A man in a linen apron put his head in Did you call, sir?"

Yes; bring me a bottle of your best po The man withdrew, and after a while returned with a black bottle of the villanous drugged compound which is sold and bought as the best port wine, and which bon vivontilke Mr. Bolling imbibe with perfect faith.

We will leave Uncle Billy to the enjoymen of his beloved creature comforts, and follow Mark Sutherland to his "sweet home."

CHAP. XXVI. A summer lodge amid the wild shadow'd by the tulip-tree—'trs mantled

rove of trees, stood Rose Cottage, the p thome of the Sutherlands. It was no rily from Rosalie and partly from her fi flower—the rose—of which every va d been collected and cultivated to ador-

Sung by the gale; Yet weep thou not, maiden For Israel's God Will list to thy wailing

And tighten thy load Like the Garden of Eden Thy city shall be, For He, in his merey, Remembereth thee.
Return then, oh, Judah!

Reuturn unto Him, And know that Our Savio Will pardon thy sin.

South Argyle, Washington county, N. Y. For the National Era.

"Oh, it is a thankless task to teach!" exclaimed Mary, as she threw off her school bonnet, after a summer day's hard toil.
"What now, Mary?" asked her hostess, gently, looking up with an inquiring smile.
Mary tossed herself into the beckoning arms of the crimson-cushioned rocking-chair, and shook down her curls over her flushed cheeks.
"Nothing so years now now strange to be

obtacles; but sometimes they do swell mountain high!"

"Aunt Hannah," as Mary called her by the relationship of affection, not of kindred blood, was a strong-hearted spinster—yes, a veritable "old maid"—of fifty years or more. She was calm and Quaker-like in her manners and in her dress; but her apartments were furnished in a style of comfortable elegance, that made them peculiarly attractive to young eyes. Being a "lone woman," and a woman of fortune, she usually bound to her hearth some glad, warm, young heart, and kept her own soul bathed in its fountain of fresh life. Her house was a home for the homeless; and who is so homeless as a young teacher in a strange city? So thought the kind old lady, at least, when she took Mary to her heart and home as a daughter.

were the only sizable scions in my nursery of 'shooting ideas,' and, as such, naturally as-

umed importance.
"One was the minister's son—a high-browed

THE DISAPPOINTED WIFE.

BY LIZZIE LINN.

were the only simble secons in my nursery of shooting ideas," and, as such, naturally assumed importanciation is nor an high-browed and high-souled by of filtem—pale and preceding, and the purer of contamination from the control of the purer of contamination from the world's schosing influences. But he was no old-hearted paragon of perfection, carved in ince—my gentle, loving Eddie! His blue oye—lean set it now, looking up to me from his brown pine deak, over which he was bending the sealed faults—were all inner foundation of ight as it met mine. His faults—with the void the called faults—were all inner foundation of ight as it met mine. His faults—with the void the called faults—were all inner foundation of ight as it met mine. His faults—with the void the called faults—were all inner foundation of ight as it met mine. His faults—with the void the called faults—were all inner foundation of ight as it met mine. His faults—with the void the called faults—were all inner foundation of ight as it met mine. His faults—with the void the called faults—were all inner foundation of the health of the world to show the proper inner for the work of some musing moment, say voice unconsciously took a softer tone, and any eye, contradicted the reprincand. Such was Eddie Carroll—my prodigy, my pride.

"A very different youngiste was Master Walter—was a disposed to squander. He had been reared an anal officer, who was passing the summer in the country air for the rector aircin of her health, and who wished to have her willful but darbid the princand in the country are foundative to the country are foundative to the country and the country are foundative to the country are foundative to the country and the country are held to the world—as the saying is, "seen a little of the world—as the saying is, "seen a little of the world—as the country are held to the world—as the country are an another, the had, as the saying is, "seen a little of the world—as the country are world." He was a most provoking thistle in my carefully-though t

"At length he ventured upon a trick of more consequence.

"On the morning after the Fourth of July when I walked into the school-room, I found the children clustered about a heap of fragments of fireworks, on the hearth. They had evidently been tossed down the low chimney, and had flown hither and thither, at no little risk, blackening the walls and desks in many places.

"'Who did this?' I exclaimed, in dismay, though with little hope of any answer.

"It was Walter R——, ma'am,' exclaimed to of the latter boys together; 'I saw him climb the roof, and fire down the squibs and crackers,' added one, 'and he said, too, "Who cares for that little Miss Willie?"

"My womanly dignity and indignation were fully aroused. At that instant Walter entered, whistling 'Yankee Doodle' as he moved to his seat. I called the school to order and silence.

"The boy who caused this disorder will need to the stand at the subject no farther."

Mr. Shelton urged the subject no farther.

CHAP. II. "Think'st thou there is no tyranny but that Of blood and chains?"

Mr. Sneeks was well pleased with his wife, and very well pleased with his farm. One could hardly fail of being satisfied with her.

Mrs. Godfrey lived near Mr. Shelton, and was known in that neighborhood as a haughty, insolent woman, often abusing her servants, and sometimes her neighbors. The father—Mr. Sneeks—who had paid her a visit occasionally, was thought to be a very different person. With a pleasing exterior, and good address, he was always received, among strangers, with much favor. Those who were more intimately acquainted, knew that he was one of those unbalanced and weak-mind brethren, who cannot hear the alightest prosperity. It

those unbalanced and weak-mind brethren, who cannot bear the slightest prosperity. It made a fool of him, and a tyrant besides. He had had his ups and downs all through life—now "dressed in a little brief authority" and playing the despot, and anon a fawning parasite, as servile as any subject of the Czar. Had Mrs. Sneeks taken her brother's advice—retained the power, alias the money, in her own hands—she might have lived comparatively happy; for her husband had some good traits of character—who has not? A few months were spent very pleasantly, and then the wishes of the wife seemed to be less regarded.

"What do you say to selling Jerry," inquired Mr. Sneeks one morning.

"Jerry! Why, I could not do without him. I should as soon think of selling my wardrobe."

"I think I had better sell it, my dear; I want to teach you to be a good financier." And by a little kissing and fixtering, he obtained pos

Mrs. Sneeks did not give up the watch wingly. At the time, her lip trembled, and heyes filled; then hurrying to her room, and frening the door, she threw herself upon the band burst into a flood of tears. She has

near me, and never, while I have any property, shall she suffer."

"While you have any property," repeated Sneeks, very sneeringly. "Now, I tell you to stop this. I will have nothing of the kind. I am not going to support that old crone."

Mrs. Sneeks turned around, and looked him full in the face, to see what he meant. His

And very well pleased with his farm. One could hardly fail of being satisfied with her. She was very attractive in person and amiable in disposition; she had hever had aught to make her otherwise. It is true, she had loved before; but what of that? Just as if a woman could love but once! Shallow fountains are exhausted at a single flow; but deep, living waters run on forever, and, if obstructed in one direction, they seek another channel.

Had he not loved before? And was he not forty-five years old, while she was only twenty-five? And, besides, he was a grandfather—little Charlie Godfrey was his only daughter's child.

Mrs. Godfrey lived near Mr. Shelton, and was known in that neighborhood as a haughty, insolent woman, often abusing her servants, and sometimes her neighbors. The father—Mr. Sneeks—who had paid her a visit occa-

other necessary.

"Go just as quick as you can," she would say. "Now you must get back before Mr. Sneeks comes home."

Sometimes she woul attempt to laugh about it, and then add—"You know, Alice, that Mr. Sneeks does not like Mother Shepherd, so don't say a word, but run quick. I will scrub while

say a word, but run quick. I will serub while you are gone."

She began to feel, ere long, that this was a miserable way of living. She had never practiced deception before, and she despised it. She lowered herself in her own estimation—it was mean to do thus. But what shall we say of the spirit that brought her into circumstances that forced her to act contrary to her own convictors of propriety?

Mrs. Sneeks taken her brother's advice—retained the power, alias the money, in her own hands—she might have lived comparatively be appy; for her husband had some good traits of otherator—who has not? A few months were spent very pleasantly, and then the wishes of the wife seemed to be less regarded.

"What do you say to selling Jerry," inquired Mr. Sneeks one morning.

"Jerry! Why, I could not do without him. I should as soon think of selling my wardrobe."

"A man here has taken a great fancy to him. He offers me one hundred and fifty dollars to me. Mr. Eldridge bought him for my use; he is equally good under the saddle or in the harness, and I shall never think of parting with him."

"I guess you will." Mr. Sneeks thought, as he left the house. "You will find that I hap apper to be the master here. I have nearly everything in my own hands now, not excepting your pretty self, and you must not set up your will in opposition to mine."

The horse was sold, and the owner was quite too amisble to firet or show any ill-humor; but she felt girowd. She loved Jerry almost as a friend, and there were many pleasant Lementies connected with his use; and, indeed, when he wanted to go abroad alone, how could she powithout him? Her independence was a bridged, and she felt is keenly.

She had but partially recovered from this affair, before her master suggested that a very valuable watch should be disposed of, which belonged to her former husband.

"You know it is altogether too large for you," said he. "It will bring enough to buy a lady's watch and a hundred dollars besides. That could be placed at interests. I always like available property best."

"I would rather not part with the watch, Mr. Sneeks I wish you would not ask me for it." I think I had better sell it, my dear; I want to teach you to be a good financier." And by a little kissing and flattering, he obtained possion.

Mrs. Sneeks did not virs un the watch will be soundant ladilities offered for evil-doing.

Mrs. Sneeks did not virs un the watch will be a morning

wender whether a woman can restrain her nesband from wasting her property. Penhaps ought to have heeded my brother's advice; out it looked so absurd."

[TO BE CONCLUDDED IN OUR NEXT.]

oston: Lowis J. Bates, 43 Beekman street, N William Alcorn, No. 826 Lombard S G. W. Light, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston J. A. Imis, Salem, Massachusetts.

gone, Mark Sutherland turned to his young wife, and with a smile of joy drew her to his bosom. But in a moment a shade of anxiety clouded his face; and, still clasping her close to his bosom, he asked—

"Rose, what makes your heart throb so violantly?"

"Rose, what makes your heart throb so violently?"

Rosalie raised her eyes to his face, and he
noticed that a sorrowful shade dimmed their
lustre for an instant, but vanished before the
smile with which she replied—

"I am so glad to see you, that is all."

"But your heart knocks so forcibly?"

"Come in the parlor, and let's sit down there
and talk—I have so many things to tell you,
and to ask you about," said Rosalie, evading
his remarks; and gently withdrawing herself,
she led the way into the parlor, and wheeled
up an easy-chair, and begged him to "sit down
and make himself at home."

But, first, he made her recline upon the
lounge and rest, while he drew the chair up
and sat by her side. And there she lay, with
her sweet, spiritual face white as her drapery,
except where all the color had concentrated in
a circumscribed fiery spot in either cheek. She
was breathing short, yet smiling gaily at her
own difficulty. He sat watching her, and trying to feel and to look happy, yet thinking
that after all she was not so well as when he
had left her—perceiving that he had mistaken
fevor heat for healthful bloom. He sat, trying
to smile and talk cheerfully, yet with a dull,
aching prophecy in his heart. It was in vain
to stifle the rising anxiety. It found some vent
in these words:

"My love, you work too hard; that school is

THE TEACHER'S TRIAL AND REWARD.

May tossed herself into the beckoning arms of the crimson-cushioned rocking chair, and had left her—perceiving that he had mistaken fever heat for healthful bloom. He sat, trying to smile and talk cheerfully, yet with a dull aching prophecy in his heart. It was in vain to stifte the rising ancitety, it found some verbin these words:

"My love, you work too hard; that school is the string your health!"

"No, dear Mark, believe me, it is not—it keeps me up."

"No, dear Mark, believe me, it is not—it keeps me up."

"It exhausts, it prostrates you, my love—indeed, it must be closed."

By way of nimbly proving how strong she was, she arcose to a sitting posture, arranged her hair by running her slender fingers through the ringlets, adjusted her dress, and sat straight they while she answered—

"Not for the world would I close that school is my field of almost unbounded merial in very young, receptive heart! must sow good seed, that will bring forth fruit long after a main."

She paused suddenly, in embarrassment.

"What do you mean, Rosalid?" he asked, and to conclude their work with her alone, but influence her children; and all who come within her sphere and in theirs. Consider how mighty an instrument of good is set in motion by teaching aright one little child in a little girl's tender healt, do not conclude their work with her shoe, but influence her children, and all who come within her sphere and in theirs. Consider how mighty an instrument of good is set in motion by teaching aright one little child; and I faithfully thy to teach forty. So, dearest Mark, hinder me not; but while I live, tet me sow the good seed, that this may bright should be company. The word was a pause, during which he held her hand foodly, and seemed buried in thought.

Darrest Mark; and sould so keep the should be a sealy a summary and a word of might year of might year in self-ment of the self-ment of

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1853.

JULY NUMBER OF FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We have received a number of letters lately complaing that the July number had failed to reach them. We know not how to account for this failure, unless it be through the eare-lessness of the distributing clerks of the Post Office Department. They were all carefully nailed from this office on the 30th of June.

Having printed a large edition of the first umbers, we have been able, so far, to supply those who have failed to receive them.

If any of the missing packages should be received by the subscribers to whom we have sent a second supply, they will confer a favor by remailing them to this office.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, for a copy of his valuable Report of the progress of that work during the year ending November, 1851, together with the illustrative Sketches" accompanying the same.

An editorial notice of the proceeding in the recent Slave Case at Philadelphia, lies over till next week. It could not be prepared till the termination of the case, and by that time the editorial limits for this number were occupied. Our article on "Exemption of Slaves week's paper. It had to bide its time. Our ats, impatient of delay, will infer our excuse. If they wonder why, under such pressure for room, we have taken to Essay wriing, they will please to understand that the ostponed. In fact, such are the mysteries of editorial management, that they may be reasons and objects nicely covered up, even in this little scrap, which, like the epitaph on the soul of Seignor Garcia, (see the History of Gil Blas,) ntains more than appears at first sight. E.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Since our last, there have been two arrivals from Liverpool-the Arctic and the Asia. The latter brings dates to the 16th July, from London, but no news of a decisive character. The English Cabinet were still staving off the exanations and expositions demanded by Parament. Lord John Russell, on the 14th, stated but was proceeding in the joint negotiation with France for a pacific settlement of the Russo-Turkish difficulties; that there were propositions which he believed might be acpropositions which he believed might be acceded to by the parties concerned. He was not certain that his hopes would be justified : he acknowledged a mistake as to the purport of the last manifesto of Russia, and now thought that the intention of Russia to make the with drawal of the allied fleets from the Turkish waters the condition of the evacuation of the principalities, was expressed in that document. He had been unwilling to so understand the paper, because of the absurdity of the reason ng on which it must rest. All of which sou to us very much like twattle. England is behaving very badly in this matter, just now.

From Paris comes a statement that a joint proposal of England and France has been drawn up and forwarded to the Czar, in three lifferent forms for his choice, guaranteeing that the Sultan will sign whichever of them he seects. These notes are in the middle distance between the ultimatum of Russia and the con

cessions the Porte has been willing to make.

Peace principles seem to be in the ascendant, which would be comforting, if fraud were not netimes worse than force.

The English Cabinet is represented accervely able to hold together, upon this ques

A despatch from Constantinople, June 30th says that the Sultan has sent to the mint all the plate he inherited from his mother, valued at above a million of dollars, and has effected

ome very large loans.

An affair turned up at Smyrna, of some i rest to us. A band of Austrians arrested ungarian, who, they alleged, had been with outh at Kutayah, and was permitted to acmpany him to America, on condition of re-rning no more to Turkish territory. He was dragged on board an Austrian brig, where he was heavily ironed. Mr. Brown, the United States Consul, learning that this man, whose name is Costa, was last from America, waited on the Austrian Consul about it. He professed to know nothing about the arrest. Mr. Brown terview with the prisoner. Just at that junoture, the American corvette St. Louis, Captain Stringbam commanding, sailed into the har-bor. The consul, reinforced by the captain, returned on board the Austrian brig, when the ant denied that there was such a person on board. The captain, however, after further information received, returned again, and, adboy in the American service would not be guilty of such cowardice; 22 and further informed him, that as he had on board a prisonif any attempt was made to depart, he would nt once fire into the brig. Costa was then brought on deck, in irons. Captain Stringham asked: "Are you an American?" "No; I am a Hungarian." "Have you an America port?" To which (like a blookhead) he replied: "No; I am a Hungarian, and will live and die a Hungarian." The Americans could do no more, and left the brig. But a general

ere is now on exhibition, for the benefit faithful, at the church of Aix-la-Chae Baptist, the swaddling clothes of Bethle-

eads of St. Peter—two veritable, well-attested, ona fide heads of the prince of the Apostles and first Pope of Rome! A note at the foot of e catalogue ran thus, as well as we can now memher: "Whenever duplicates occur in is list, the selection of the original is left to this list, the selection of the original is left to the judgment of the faithful. His Holiness de-clines to decide which is the original, inasmuch as both are equally well proved by bulls of for-mer Popes, and by miracles wrought by each of these sacred relics. It is, however, every way obable that the miracle of multiple n wrought for the benefit of the faithful, as the case of the loaves and fishes mentioned the Evangelists; and neither of them, conme saint, which had once fallen from its iche in the church, where it had been for ages worshipped; in the fall, a leg was broken, and, wenderful to relate, while it was healing, smelled so badly that the church had to be closed. Surgical treatment, however, at last ercame the inflammation (of the wooden ley!)

he fact!! NAMES-THEIR VALUE AND SIGNIFICANCE.

We observe that the State Central Commit Convention, which will be found in another column, "to the Independent Democracy of the State of New York." We are glad to see this, and it affords a fitting occasion to say a few words on the value and significance of names.

nowledged. The "words" chosen to designate party organizations are especially "things." They stand to the general eye, and for foreign nations, and for history, as descriptive of the character, nature, and tendencies of the organgations themselves. •

At the present moment, in this country, par-ties are in the process of dissolution and reorganization. But in this process they obey a law which is as real as that which controls the decay and renewal of the forms of nature.

Those whose vested interests or timid e servatism make them averse to change, and lead them to oppose progress, and distrust all reforms, and especially the greatest reform which the crisis demands—the divorce of the General Government from the Slave Power and its anti-progressive and despotic influencos—will naturally array themselves on one side; those who confide in God and the People, who dare to trust principles, who love progress, who are anxious to rescue the country from the grasp of the Slave Power, and to vindicate for ner a place in the van of the world's advancement, will naturally array themselves on the

The existing Administration makes adhesion to the Pro-Slavery resolutions of the Baltimore ative. They assert the supremacy of Slavery n the most odious form; they introduce the People unhesitating acquiescence in its decrees.
This Administration calls itself democratic, but t has not the shadow of a title to the name. t represents only the irresponsible Slave Power, which usurped the control and dictated the olatform of the last Baltimore Convention, which assembled as a democratic body. The most devoted friend of the rights of the people, the most strenuous opposer of monopoly legis-lation, the best and firmest resister of corruption and speculation—in a word, the truest and best Democrat in the land, can expect no favor from it, unless he bows down and worships the Moloch set up at Baltimore. Jefferson himself. Macon himself, could expect its smiles on no other condition. If this is democ-

cy, diabolism is religion. But under what name must the oppo of the Slave Power naturally rally? At Buffalo, n 1848, they took the name of the Free Democracy, in deference to the feelings of the New York Barnburners. The Pitteburgh platform, as it was originally drawn up, substituted for this designation that of the Independent emogracy. The committee to which the resoons were referred, had some difficulty in reeing as to the best designation, and finally ed to continue that adopted at Buffalo and their action, without any consideration of

and their action, without any consideration of this matter, was adopted by the Convention. We observe a general and increasing tend-ency to adopt the designation of Independent Damocracy. We are rather glad of this. We owe the Barnburners nothing. That there are true and faithful opponents of Slavery among not doubt; but of their organization nothing etter can be said than that the friends of freedom and progress generously trusted it and were shamefully betrayed. We don't want the name, as adopted from them. We prefer that as many advantages, practically, over that of Free Democrats, notwithstanding that the that they shall be exempt from forced sales words free and independent are nearly synono-though the restraint applies only to execution one. The main thing, however, is to insist, mes which describe the measures and men ho stands upon it, and acts in the organizadled by any other name than that of Demo-

noeracy; while all . Hunkers, of every stripe and origin, must receive their at-lack under the banner of Finality and Despot-

York have set a good example, and we hope to see it generally followed. We are glad that th's delicate but severe rebuke of the Barnburners comes from the very State where they muster their greatest strength.

EXEMPTION OF SLAVES FROM BALE FOR DEBT

Mr. C. G. Baylor has published in the Memohis Appeal the substance of a lecture which he delivered at Holly Springs, on the 18th of June. He says the subject has been under onsideration for more than a year; that it is engaging the attention of a number of distinguished Southerners, and will be formally and and the cicatrix remained, in visible proof of effectually presented by them through the Washington City Cotton Plant.

The title sufficiently expresses the purport of the project. He says it is intended to exempt negroes from sale under execution for debt of the owners, leaving their property in them. the right of transfer by private or voluntary sale, and by will, unaffected. The effect expected and aimed at, is to induce the nonslaveholders of the South to possess themselves That "words are things" is universally ac- of negroes which shall be thus rendered a secure property to them-to prevent the compulsory separation of negro families-to abate this one of the existing complaints of the Abolitionists against the system, and generally, to yield all the advantages, and lessen all the mischiefs, which such a measure is anywise capa

> Mr. Baylor confesses that "loudly as we may call upon the Federal power to crush Abolitionism without, we can no longer disguise the fact that we must also meet that Abolitionism AT HOME." He meets this danger thus, and addresses his remedy to it on this ground "Men are governed by self-interest, and yes more by present interest. This policy-that is the exemption of slaves from sale by law-will effect the end so devoutly to be desired, not only for the good of the people, but also for the benefit of the South, and for the security of our lives. It would make the South an uni on everything touching our slave property Under the operation of this law, every one however poor, would aim at having one or more negroes, and, once having them, his feel-

ings in regard to the institution would change. He apprehends, indeed, that "it will be urged against this law, that it is intended as a further gratuity to men of small means, (in enable a man who possesses himself of a negre to have too many privileges, being thus combined with land exemption;" but, he replies, " will hateful and insulting word "finality" as the not the present larger slaveholders find satis haracteristic of the Fugitive Slave Act; they faction in the fact that this very state of the deny the right of the people to examine for themselves, and discuss for themselves, the pro- will be a slaveholder?" The objection that riety of legislative acts of their servants; they the fifteen hundred millions of dollars' worth stempt to throw over the most disgusting des- of Southern property, now constituting capi potism of the Slave Power the shield of the tal on which Northern banks are based, being National Government, and to compel from the swept from under the North would endange the stability of trade, is disposed of in a right Southern style. "Should we therefore, wisely providing for ourselves, be hindered from doing so, because others have thought fit to conside our slaves banking capital, and treated then

as such ?" We do not intend to write an essay upor this topic just now, but we will indicate a fev of the points worthy of reflection. In the first place, there are Abolitionists in the South, considerable enough in numbers and power to awaken what Mr. Baylor calls "the alarmed attention of the South." That fact is worth knowing, so vouched. Next, it seems that the institution does not rest upon Bible authority or the common sense of right and justice, nor. does it repose very securely upon the underpin nings which now really support it. "Men are governed by self-interest," and, according to Mr. Baylor, Slavery at least has no other support. Non-slaveholders are to be converted into partisans by the power of this motive, all others failing to secure their support for the system. The Abolitionists have "a flimsy shadow of an excuse for senseless agitation in the present liability of slaves to sale unde legal executions, which the Exemption law will emove. He does not "say that it will stop nothing can do that-but it will sink them deeper in public contempt and odium."

Whatever the effect may be, we will be very glad of any amendment of the slave system, which will take away even the least objection which we make against it. Begin the reform ation, gentlemen, just where you please, and with what remains for agitation till you beat us out of the field by leaving us not a word to

say against you. We make no sort of objection to your sole motive of self-interest. Take a fair start, even our organization be known as the Independent | there, and follow it up; it will bring you out Democracy; or, to use the expression of Senator Chase, as "Democrats, by the grace of God, free and independent." This designation we will risk the issue of the change.

As long as negroes are property, we agree though the restraint applies only to execution for the debts of the owner, and leaves them to stinctly and perseveringly, on our clear title to be divided among heirs, sold and bartered in voluntary traffic, and carried South by emigrant masters, without regard to the ties of lood and affection. If there be but one in a hundred of you who would keep their families gether if they could, we cordially wish them lief from the cruel necessity which misfortun in business sometimes imposes. And as for withdrawing the fifteen hundred millions' worth of men from your stock of credit in the North, from the fiscal reliances of Wall and State streets, we most heartily say amen. We only agitate the question of Slavery. You are welcome to shake the very foundations of its foreign support. If you will hold them as property yourselves, let them no longer serve as racy, but that its leaders in such to the cottonocracy of the North and of Congressional district have act n oredit, will make it not only a peo on, but give you a very peculiar sort of it. So drive on, and let us see where

not do to call curselves Democrats, for the fear of alienating some who may be or may have been Whigs. We have no fears of any such consequences. All liberal and progressive Whige claim to be Democrats, and better Democrats, and better Democrats than the old line Democrats; and so many of them are. These will rather like than dread the name. Hanker Whigs we cannot expect to join us. Their natural place is with your own ends. Just do your worst, it only betrays your desperation, and hastens the case. Its bray reveals it. All progressive, all liberals, must units in the coming battle; all hunkers will unite. Progressive Whige, Liberal Democrate, must fight for freedom under the broad banner of linds-plane. At you have done it as no enemy of Democratory, while all Hunkers, of the mall. You have done it as no enemy of Democratory while all Hunkers, of them all. You have done it as no enemy of yours could fasten it upon you. What will your the Independent Democratic State ticket, headed by the veteran Lewis. to you, when you have stamped the examples of the patriarche and the Epistle to Philemon a humbug? What will the Committee of Safety in Wall street say, when, for their purposes, there is no longer any legal property in nan? What will the me eciences of the British and Yankee traders say, when fifteen hundred millions of your wealth is withdrawn from their securities? We pity swering to our weeks. The former divided the your 'predicament. You are really "in a strait betwixt two." You remind us of a very miserable loafer, whose last chances for life had utterly run out. He had just been kicked out of a doggery, with a recommendation from the bar-keeper to a go to the devil." The fellow gathered himself up, looked seriously puzzled about it for a moment, and replied, "I'll look around awhile first, and if I can't do any better, I'll let you know." That was prudent and business-like in him, and we advise you to consider this project of yours awhile, and then let us hear from you.

TIME AND CHANGE.

BY F. A. B. SIMPKINS. Onward sweeps mankind, and onward

Roll the great events of time Swiftly glides earth's panorama-Wondrous transit!—scone sublime Where to-day a Judas standeth Late a righteous martyr stood ; Reamed but yesterday the bandit Time and change we may not fetter Nay, we could not if we would;

The Past hath made the Present bette

Change not we it, if we could

But why stand we here, lamenting Sighing, brooding sadly o'er The foibles and the faults of others Who have lived and gone before While we censure men and nations For the errors of the past, New-born tasks await our doing, Each a greater than the last Would we with the real heroes Of the Onward Age be classed,

Strive we nobly that the travails Of our fathers be surpassed Life is not the time for dreaming Humanity's great trumpet calls Mon of thought, and men of feeling Save a brother, ere he falls

With his burden of oppression Weighing hard upon his soul Guide him to the glorious goal Teach him by sublime example In him pature's golden dole

Is it surely not more noble To be heroes, than be slave To the crude, primeval notion Stoien from our fathers' graves Is it generous, just, or righteous, Thus to screen the dawning ligh From the souls of men, who wande Hopelessly through endless night Send compassion to the victims Of blind superstition's blight; To their prisoned spirits whisper Words of love and truth and right.

Would we keep the truth in view Deep among the worthless rubbish May be hidden jewels true. Onward moves the world, and ever Onward shall, by Heaven's plan, Though the impious slaves of darkne Would obtrude their odious ban. Time destroys primeval Justice : Change leaves Custom in the van And as Earth moves ever onward,

Onward still we cast our vision.

So must move the Mind of Man! Cincinnati, October, 1853.

THE ADVANCE MOVEMENT-THE WILLIAMS

Among the most ably conducted and thor oughly Democratic papers of Northwestern Ohio is the Williams Democrat, printed at Wes Unity, in Williams county. The editor of this paper has recently declared his purpose to support, henceforth, the principles, measures, and men of the Independent Democracy. He thus states his reasons for this step:

"It is well known to every reader of the Democrat since, and even before the recent Presidential election, that we hold no affinities with slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law, and with slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Compromise measures, in particular; and a conviction of right and duty compels us to take a decided and unwavering position upon the subject. We have repeatedly said that we would never again vote for a candidate for President, nominated under such a platform as was adopted at Baltimore in June last; and a more thorough investigation of the subject has fully convinced us, that to advocate the election of men endorsing those views, is not only inconsistent, but shows a want of political firmness and independence that should not govern the action of a freeman. The doctrines of the 'old line' Democracy of Ohio, as laid down in their State platform, meets our most cordial approbation. and could we elect men under them who would carry out their true cordial approbation, and could we elect men-under them who would carry out their true spirit and intent, we would never think of making the change; but we know full well from long experience, that such has not been the case, and, judging from the past, it is rea-coughly to present that such will not be the

case in the future.

"In leaving the old line Democracy we do not expect to abandon a single principle embraced in the Democratic platform of Ohio, as there is nothing in the platform of the Independent Democracy that conflicts with it in the least,"

This candid and manly course of Mr. Hunter must enlist in his support the warmest sympathies of the lovers of living Democracy, while no liberal and just man, of whatev party, can withhold his respect from one who boldly follows right principles wherever, in his honest judgment, they plainly lead.

It appears from another paragraph in Mr. Hunter's article that, not only is the old line Democracy in Ohio endeavoring to reconcile the support of nominees favorable to the Baltithe cottonocracy of the North and of creal Europe. Every way we wish you by and quick success in your new movement of that of Baltimore. This step, it seems, had no small influence in determining the course of your failure in it. Fifteen hundred of Mr. Hunter; and, certainly, it is a sign which all liberal Democrats in Ohio would do

Conventions it has been successful. In the State Convention there is reason to fear that its defeat was caused more by a fear of the eral others which run their course unaffected

The word Sabbath, in the Hebrew language signifies rest, or cessation, and is strictly the name of the institution. Sunday is the name of the day adopted by the majority of Christians into three decades of days; the latter bath. But the Egyptians and the oriental nations, in the still more ancient times, had a week of seven days. It is believed that the Ro-Among these barbarians fishing only is prohib-

est that can be effected without breaking a solar day into fractions for the purpose. That is, if the lunar month is divided in half, and

computations of time.

There is another natural measurement of time by weeks, which we will take the oppor- frame into abuse. It is, therefore, for these within the devout discretion of religious men, tunity briefly to exhibit, without designing now controlling forces of the mind that regulating restrained by all that consideration which is to offer all the instances which we think sup- and restraining checks are specially required. port it, or to exhaust the argument on which Day after day their tyranny tasks the inferior bors; but what we write is intended rather for

fically to present the point now in hand, there is a physiological reason for such a period and such an institution—a hebdomadal circle in the movements of the human organization cycle of actions which complete their round in seven days, and this circuit of movements is specially adapted to our week and rest-day. Hippocrates, who lived six hundred years be fore Christ, and in a country which had not

the weekly apportionment of time to suggest his idea, taught that fevers changed for the better or worse on the seventh, fourteenth, and twenty-first days. The highest authorities in medicine, for ages, received and endorsed this opinion. In modern times, by the interpolations of an humble race of physicians, the critical days of fever were made to embrace other minor periods of marked changes, until the whole twenty-one were filled up, and the doctrine fell into disrepute—a misfortune that scientific truths often suffer by the improvements of decidedly uninspired men.

There is, beside the septenary period with

which the true critical days correspond, a clear diurnal movement in the system, very well marked in health, and often exhibiting its effects in disease; as an ephemeral fever, the quotidian, tertian, and quartan ague—the first exhausting itself in one day; the latter, recurring at intervals of one, two, and three days. Changes in the progress of fevers at these properly diurnal periods have been confounded with the septenary movement, and, of course, obscurestation. Moreover, the rigorous emedial treatment of modern times doubtles terrupts the more natural progress of febrile henomena, and further contribute to conceal and confuse the facts upon which the old doctrine of crisis resta.

Nevertheless, it is well supported by our most distinguished authorities. Hosack and Dick-son of New York, and Eberle and Wood of Philadelphia, are clear in their adhesion to it; and one of the sects of modern medicine makes that obscessis periodicity, of which this is one of the instances, the basis of its distinctive theory and practice. Among the great names of forfirmed the doctrine as it was taught by Hippoerates, we may mention Cleghorn, who prac-tised on the shores of the Mediterranean; Bal-four, in the East Indies; and Jackson, in the A striking fact, at once clear and unembar

assed, deserves especial regard, to wit: the endency of miasmatic fevers to return after being checked, at the end of the first, second, and third week-most frequently at the end of the second. Professor Wood, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has no theory to support by the observation, says "this tendency is quite inexplicable in the present state of our knowledge." Practitioners, we know, who reside in the middle counties of Pennsylvania, continue the use of quinine and bark till the eighth day after the last paroxyism, or resume it the day before the seventh, to meet the known liability to relapse at the septenary period. Doctor Samuel Dickson, formerly of Charleston, and recently of the New York University, says "The septenary period is almost as well as the diurnal." Again: "The com ions, liable, perhaps, to other all the types of fever, and all the pl

there are, besides, a host of observations which help to establish it as a law of the human conin the human system, and the more distinctly proclaim them, but the facts of health are also

Let us look a little more closely at the general law of periodicity as it rules the human or-ganism, for the help and discretion that its cialities afford to our inquiry: Alternate action and repose, in the actions

of animal life, is a general law. The diurnal

comparative abatement of activity in the vital ative and educational uses. It is just because for its observance. The ancient Greeks and organs, once in twenty-four hours, is a plain one day, at least, in seven, is not given to mor. Romans had no division of time properly annecessity of our existence. This law obtains als and religion that their science is less under necessity of our existence. This law obtains als and religion that their science is less under-even in vegetable life. And it is a pertinent stood in the present age than any other matremark that wherever the instincts of animals and plants absolutely rule the actions of the ... We do not postulate had their nunding, or market days, occurring every ninth day; but neither of these had either being, the law is punctually obeyed. The simthe references or uses of the week and the Sab- ple day and night revolution of animal and regetable life suffices for their constitutions The external senses, the muscles of locand the nerves, which co-operate in their activ mans adopted the hebdomadal division about ties, are often held to their objects and exerted sions. We believe it for ourselves in a very the beginning of the third century after Christ. in their offices for hours together, without the They named the days after the planets or hea-tien gods. It is worthy of notice also that our tion of the will; but they obtain a complete system will be found, upon candid and enlightnames for the days had a similar origin, as will be seen by tracing their Saxon derivation. which they require. The animal portion of natural law, though much modified by the exi-Pritchard quotes Bosman for the fact that the man, and the entire nature of birds and beasts, gencies of the times and people to whom they Karabari, and several other tribes of Western living according to nature's free impulses, are were given. An over-ruling idea with us is, Africa, have been long acquainted with the dirision of time into weeks, and each day of the by the feelings of fatigue, which restrain abuse, efit of their subjects—that he does not give as seven has its proper name in their language.

Their Sabbath falls on our Tuesday, except at Ante, bordering upon the Mahommedans, where it agrees with theirs in being fixed upon Friday.

By the lecting of media, which restauntable, by the lecting of media of sabbath for periodical recuperation.

But the organs of thought and feeling are not so well protected. They are usually more selection as well protected. They are usually more selection as well protected as the first subjects—that he does not give as wants and deny their healthy gratification—that he does not give as wants and deny their healthy gratification—that he does not give as wants and deny their healthy gratification—that he does not give as wants and deny their healthy gratification—that he does not confer powers and forbid their so well protected. They are usually more selection as wants and deny their healthy gratification—that he does not confer powers and forbid their so well protected. They are usually more selection as wants and deny their healthy gratification—that he does not confer powers and forbid their so well protected. They are usually more selection as well protected. They are usually more selection as wants and deny their healthy gratification—that he does not confer powers and forbid their selection and the protected as well protected. They are usually more selection as well protected. felt and understood, and their pleasures and of it arbitrarily for his own purposes, to the ited upon their Sabbath; in respect to other occupations they make no difference.

excitements are more impulsive. The faculties injury or deprivation of his creatures. We occupations they make no difference. occupations they make no difference.

The division of time into periods of seven bracing literary as well as commercial and inlays among nations not governed by our sacred dustrial pursuits, and the passions involved in we find such utilities as the rest day embraces. books, or not indebted to Moses for the sabbat- their activities, are in all active temperaments we have no doubt of the obligation, as we have ical institution, may be accounted for, perhaps, burdened every day quite beyond the modera. none of the duty. by the fact that it is a natural quartering of the lunar or apparent month, and the near-mal functions of the frame take better care of arate and distinct things. They are often diagain into halves of that half, measured by whole days, which would be natural enough generally originate in themselves, but in the follow a reasonable relaxation of the Sarbata, from an earness that might generally originate in themselves, but in the among barbarous people, seven days are the irregular excitation which they suffer from Sabbath's severities. Our apprehension is that result, and so the week would occur in their the mental and passional powers. It is these divine service is not human sacrifice, in any master-wheels in the machinery of phrenic technical sense, under the Christian system, and life that drive the subordinate activities of the that the observance of the sacred day is put t rests.

powers to exhaustion, which otherwise would the use of those who reason so well that, the proposition which we submit is, that the take care of themselves, as they do in the anthough they are not constitutionally defective. weekly period and the rest day are well found- imal kingdom; nor do they always rest even in in reverence, are yet without the caution which ed in the natural constitution of man, and the sleep of their wearied instruments: dreams it so usefully supplies to ardent minds. The their vigils and they lie waiting and watching the first waking motions of the day laborers in their service to drive them yawning to their endless work.

It is the engagements which we call the business of our lives which transcend their proper limits, and break the natural balance of healthy moderation. It is these, therefore, that need a regularly recurring rest day. It is too much that every waking hour shall be given to our ommon work, that every day of our lives shall be crowded with our ordinary anxieties of thought and feeling. All this should be wholly intermitted at regular returns, adapted to our constitution, and calculated to obviate the evils of artificial life. The fourth con seems to us, answers exactly to this necessity:

"Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work-* * On the seventh day thou shalt do no nanner of work." It does not, in terms, enjoin public worship; perhaps it does not imply it as a universal requisition; and our municipal laws are all the more just and right that in this they very exactly correspond. They forbid ordinary labor, but they do not compel worship or any religious observances.

The necessity for the rest day is so universally admitted that it need not be pressed. It is equired only that it should be more accurately rstood, and it is to this point that our remarks are specially addressed. Our thought is, that only those faculties which are usually overstrained, and the instruments which they imploy in their service, need the rest of the weekly Sabbath. Those parts of the body which, under the compulsion of business, go insufficient exercise through the week, even re quire such opportunity as the rest day may onsistently be made to afford them. "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the

The seven-day periodic movement in the hu man system, conspicuously shown in disease, health, indicates one day in seven as the appro priate portion of time to be set apart for the renewal of the animal vigor wasted by the or dinary labors of our life. The intellectual powers, when they have done their six days' common work, require this relief. The full freedom and force of heart and mind cannot be preserved unless the dominant interests ordinary pursuits are resolutely thrust saide at frequent intervals, and the powers absorbed by hem are relieved by periodic checks.

The higher and nobler faculties need the day also for discipline and development; and all these necessary and beneficent objects are atsained in the happiest harmony with the nat ural laws, by the proper and well-adapted observance of the day which Christianity has established among us. It should therefore be ac-

natural law. It is enough that it is right, and the authentication of such right is well worthy of the divine interposition. Indeed, the entire code of Christianity is declared by Bishop Butler to be but a republication of the natur laws of morality in their primitive truth and purity. The doctrines and ordinances of a revelation are even corroborated by their accordance with reason and nature, more especially when such teachings are delivered in a dark

chiefly as a day of rest for those functions of he frame and mind which constitution identally require it, and we have admit also, that it may be a day of exercise for those which may so most beneficially employ it.

mainess of the day, for the reason of its own high necessity, and for the additional reason that we cannot otherwise effectually throw the working faculties out of gear. The mind will ot submit to absolute inactivity, and if not forced into a new track, it will obstinately pursue the old one, and so the over-worked week-

day faculties will be cheated of their rest. It does not meet the case to answer that every day is holy, and that religion and morality hould rule our whole life. These faculties do. mand a special and exclusive cultivation. There night to be a whole day in the week kept holy to God and Humanity. Not only should the nurry and solicitude of business be suspended for the health of the powers which it burdens not only should there be a break in the head long current of mercenary speculation—a dyka to sheek the ruthless tide of selfishness—a day peace in the battle of life-but, the purest and nighest sentiments which connect us with the spirits above and around us, in the holiest and most beneficent relations, ask such opportunits revolution is well understood. The complete rest of all the functions of relative life, and the sabbath should be devoted to all these restor.

the word, or how to govern their own thoughts and conduct by their notion of it; and in such useful way; and we believe, further, that all mandments imposed in his name; and when

due to the general well-being of their neighthe truth itself: but boys do not know everything, and brains, like cats' eyes, however keen, are none the worse for the help of the feelers in dark corners.

ABOLITION AND INFIDELITY.

The editor of the Fairfield (S. C.) Herald publishes our comments on his "Correction,"

and appends the following remarks: " For the gratification of the Era, we will state that our idea of Christianity consists in a belief in the propriety and legality of those in-stitutions which Christ recognised, and, by his not condemning as evils, justified; because his not wish to enter upon a review of this point Suffice it to say, that the evidence in favor of the institution of Slavery being an acknowledged and legalized feature of society at the period of the Advent, has been summed up by ome of our most able divines, and are irrefusable. When, therefore, Abolition assume apon itself to denounce it as a moral, political, and social evil—a sin and a disgrace to our national character-it does so in defiance and n contemptuous disregard of this holy sanc tion. Its denunciations fall not only upon those who uphold the institution, but also upon the very Founder of the Christian religion, who sanctioned it. It is not actuated by a 'sufferme love' for the God of Christianity, because it is deficient in veneration and respect for his wise approbation; nor by 'love for all men,' for it is confined exclusively to the inferior African race. We have no desire to enter into a discussion on this subject, which has been so cussion on this subject, which has been so often and so elaborately treated. We do not flatter ourselves that we can convince those who are fanatically disposed or wilfully blind."

The "holy sanction" of "some of our most

ble divines" should not blind us to the teachings of common sense. The Saviour, when on arth, did not inveigh specially against particuar sine, though they abounded in His day as they do now. He aimed to correct the fountain of sin-the human heart-that all the issues from it might be pure and holy. If any nan is in Christ, he is "a new creature"-old things are thenceforth done away. Selfishness is the root of Slavery; and a true Christianman who loves God supremely—can no more rior African race," than he can enslave his own children. The Herald is not ignorant of what Slavery does to a man-that it degrades man into a chattel, ignores his manhood, withholds education from him, and denies him the right to his own earnings and his own chiltren. Did the Founder of Christianity by any word or deed teach that this is right? acet able divines" cannot show that he did But suppose, for the sake of the argument, that the Herald's view is correct, and that Slaver) is not "a sin"—is it not a mistake, a blunder, a "disgrace to our national character?" The testimony of the civilized world is against the Herald on this point. We are not "fanatically lisposed or wilfully blind," but we have deemed it proper to say this much in reply to the Herald's argument, though he has "no desire o enter into a discussion on this subject." The rgument he adduces, we fear, does not altoner satisfy his own mind that Slavery is not a disgrace to our national character, sould be removed as early as practic The Herald's devotion to "Southern should not lead it to ignore the rights of the

THE OVERFLOW OF THE TREASURY .- There THE OVERFLOW OF THE TREASURY.—There is now a surplus of within a fraction of twenty-two millions of dollars in the Treasury, notwithstanding the Secretary is redeeming United states stocks, and otherwise paying the public lebt as far as the law to that end will allow im. Thus it appears that the Government's evenues are increasing so rapidly as that the ublic debt is being fast extinguished, without naterially decreasing the amount of cash on

heard them, we can give the assurance that the rare pleasure with which they listened to their humorous portraitures, graphic descrip-tions, and subtle analyses of character (mark-ing every page) from the lips of the author, will not abate one jot at reading them over in a cool nook during these golden days; for, though it would be impossible not to miss Mr.
T's peculiarly quaint and genial style of delivery, they possess so many smoothly-folded sarcasms, so many half-hidden, violet-like felicities of expression, and such a continuous flow of ever-varying yet ever-admirable humor, that each fresh reading develops a fresh

praise of a book that needs so few; but, having just come from its delightful pages, we could not resist the impulse.

THE LIPE AND LETTERS OF STEPHEN OLIN, D. D., LL. D., late President of the Wesleyan University. 2 vols. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale

by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C. We have here, in two neat volumes, a general history of the most prominent features of the life of this distinguished theologian. It is made up of his own letters, interspersed with sketches from a number of his intimate friends and associates, giving interesting incidents, anecdotes, and general reminiscences of various periods of his life. The matter is carefully arranged, with as much regard to chronology as possible, and constitutes a book that will be gladly received by the many friends and admiers of the subject. A steel engraved portrait is prefixed.

SEA-WEEDS FROM THE SHORES OF NANTUCKET. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. New York: C. S.

Nantucket-that birdiess, treeless little mole hill upon the deep-that pimple of earth which specks the bosom of the Atlantic, just off Cape Cod—that toy of "Old Ocean," which, one half the year, impulsed by northern storms, he scourges and tears in his savage wrath, and the other half kisses with gentlest waves and

darling bride; He gathered all the lily bells to bind around her

world now— No lily-bells, no Lillibel!

What a charming fancy do these four stanzas display! and what a delicate, tender pathos!— so delicate, so tender, that it seems to be evolved as an odor rather than involved as a meaning; and is recognised by a spiritual sense, rather than perception. Such "Lillibels" do not blossom in every valley.

SHOCKING.-We learn from the Booneville (Mo.) Observer, that a negro man, belonging to H. France, of Heath's Creek, Pettis county, who murdered the wife of John Rains, living in the same neighborhood, was burned at the stake, in or near Georgetown, on the 13th ult. The negro attempted to commit a rape upon Mrs. R., and afterwards murdered her. The citizens of Pettis county, having some suspicion that the negro was instigated to the perpetra-tion of the deed by his master, or that he knew more of the murder than had been disclosed, and in consideration of past offences, held a meeting on the 18th ult, and passed the fol-

did.

snot

able.

howing resolutions:

Resolved, That Henry France and family be notified to leave Pettis county within ten days, and that Wm. France be notified to leave it at the same time.

Resolved, That Henry France be notified to leave the State within thirty days from this

Resolved, That we, the committee, guarantee safety to himself and property for ten days; provided he behaves himself as a white man

The following are the reasons given for the

The following are the reasons given for the passage of the above resolutions:

1. For aiding and abetting, as we believe, in the murder of Elizabeth Rains, on the 3d day of July, 1853.

2. For various and divers depredations committed on the live stock of his neighbors.

3. For various threats to commit depredadations and injuries upon his neighbors.

4. For a bad examples set before slaves, by conversing with them in relation to the virtue and chastity of white women, and in defamation of their character; thereby influencing them to commit deeds of crime and rapine.

5. And in view of these reasons, we do not feel that our families and interests are safe whilst they remain in the neighborhood.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ENGLISH HUNDRISTS OF SHE KIGHYESTH CENTRULY. A Series of Lectures. By W. M. Thackery. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

It is almost needless to say these are the same lectures that were delivered by Mr. Thackery in our principal Northern cities, during the past winter. To those who were so unfortunate as not to hear flem, we may say that there is probably nothing in modern literature so admirable and so perfect of their kind; for, in addition to the enthusiasm engangeristic for theer a in English literature marked by the salpiets of these lectures, the fact that it was a path untrol before, by his feet, would naturally urge the author to a greater degree of caution and circumspection than usual, and lead him to study closely and carnestly everything relating to his undertaking—to scrutinise carefully each character, in all its aspects, and to estimate, with nicest care, each point and feature. At all events, the result fully warrants such a supposition. To those that hear of the essure and that has a complete a prominent place among the moderatic flow of the heart of our respondingly decreased. A second object that a supposition. To those that heart of the assurance that heart o This consideration, as our correspondence testi-fies, occupies a prominent place among the mo-tives which actuate our friends in that State. The Hunkers of both the Compromise parties

The Hunkers of both the Compromise parties will doubtless use all efforts, and coalesce, if need be, to defeat the re-election of Mr. Chase; and this catastrophe should by all means be prevented. In counties where our friends have no candidate for the Legislature, they should throw their votes and influence for the most liberal candidate that may be presented for their suffrages, whether Whig or Democratic. If they cannot vote for a candidate of their own, they should vote for the one most likely to come out their views. We do not say this in carry out their views. We do not say this in the spirit of dictation, for we believe our friends in Ohio appreciate their position; but we throw out these observations to remind them that the people of the Union are observing the contest now going on in their midst, and will judge of

now going on in their midst, and will judge of their sincerity by their actions.

If a good cause, reliable leaders, indomitable courage, and unwavering energies, are sufficient to secure success, then surely the Independent Democracy of Ohio will be successful in the present campaigu. Our friends everywhere, though undaunted should they suffer defeat, would be encouraged by their triumph, and would press forward with renewed vigor in the cause of Damocracy. Every opposer of in the cause of Democracy. Every opposer of the Fugitive Slave Law should, at this election, give a vote which will indicate his position. Let the people of Ohio choose between the Compromise Democracy and the Independent Democracy, and may God defend the Right!

THE CREED, POLICY, AND SPIRIT, OF THE

sted with the doctrine and drift of the old construction of the Constitution, and its virtual transformation into FEDERALISM.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Defiance, in the northwest of Ohio, under date of July 11th, gives the folsoothes with musicallest lullables—that sturdy lowing synopsis of a speech of Senator Chase, little community, so provokingly out of the way soothes with musicallest lullabies—that sturdy little community, so provokingly out of the way of life and the world, yet so ridiculously near, and which we have often thought Gen. Taylor must have meant to designate by "the rest of mankind," only the Census returns would have mankind," only the Census returns would have

must have meant to designate by "the rest of mankind," only the Census returns would have shown that womankind was more strictly correct—yes, Nantucket—dear old Nantucket—yes, Nantucket—dear old Nantucket—ableak, barren, foggy old Nantucket—has written a book—a book of poetry, too!! And in it, verily, there is poetry. Wites:

LILLIBEL
BY E.
Twas golden nummer in my heart, glad summer all around,
When with a wreath of lily-bells my Lillibel I crowned,
And called her queen of all my hopes, and called myself her knight,
And boldly vowed for Lillibel the fiercest foe to light—For Lillibel, dear Lillibel!

Oh! all the flowers seemed lily-bells in those glad golden days,
And all the brooks sang Lillibel along their winding ways;
Laden with dreams of Lillibel, the lulling breezes same,
The silver echoes only rang the mellow music name of Lillibel, sweet Lillibel:

Cold winter now is in the sky, chill winter in my heart;
That wild winds, whispering through the trees, in weird whispers tell

Bas story of the lily-bells, and of my Lillibel—My Lillibel, lost Lallibel!

That King whose lance no knight may break—whose love no queen deride—

Black plumed, upon his fleet white steed, bore off my darling bride;
Ill gathered all the lilty-bells to bind around her

He gave a history of the condition of Slavery at the time of the formation of our Government; of the expectation of our fathers of its speedy termination; the causes which have prevented this expectation from being realized, and the growth of the slave power. He showed how this tower, in former years, had mostly united at general elections with the Democratic party, holding, in common with it; the doctrine of State rights and believing, as it did, while the General Government was as in its outset, Anti-Slavery, that the only security for Slavery was in State rights; but now, he declared that we must look for a change of policy on the part of slaveholders; that the Government of the United States was now under Pro-Slavery influences; and slaveholders, seeing it could be wielded for the support of their peculiar institution, would abandon their Staterights theory, would go for increasing the power of the National Government—would identify themselves with the property interects of the right men of the North—and that the

of the rich men of the North—and that the Democracy must either practically abandon the old Jeffersonian doctrine of State rights and protection of the rights of man, instead of propty interests, or the union of political action between it and slaveholders must cease. He declared that the slave power was now the ruling power of the country, standing in the way of all substantial progress; and that it is opposed to all reform in the army and navy; to retrenchment in the expenditures of the National Government; to the passage of an efficient homestead law; to the annexation of territory from which to make free States, and to all efforts tending to promote freedom in this and all other lands. He then declared his creed of national politics to be summed up in these

On Sunday afternoon, the 24th ult., a blind preacher, named John Mitchell, who has been in the habit of preaching in the markets of that city for years, was interrupted in his dis-course at the Richmond market, by a number of city policemen, who stated that they had orders to prevent the meeting. Officer Gordshell seized the preacher by the arm, and threatened to take him to the station house, unless he desisted. Some of the citizens present remonstrated at this effort to suppress a eligious meeting; whereupon Gordshell, it is said, drew a pevolver upon the crowd, and threatened to fire. In the mean time the preacher was led to the portico of the Methodist Episcopal (Strawbridge) Church, where he finished his discourse. A large number of persons who witnessed the affair, called on Mayor Hollins, and obtained a hearing on the following morning. A committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens waited upon the Mayor, who informed them that he considered the blind preacher's remarks inflamma tory, with a tendency to create riot, and accord-

were put to his honor by the committee:

who is to be the judge of the import of the language used? His honor answered, the minister, of course; and added—If, however, the language used by the minister should create a riot, then he would be held responsible for it. Signed, Rob. T. Smith, H. C. Smith, H. Rowles, John H. Miller, John G. Wilmot, J. S. Speights. Wm. Paul,

The meeting denounced the conduct of the Mayor, as giving "official countenance to mob laws," and advised the arrest of the parties who disturbed the meeting under the laws of who disturbed the meeting under the laws of Maryland for the protection of religious meet-

ings. The affair has created considerable feeling.

LATER.—In reply to a note addressed to him by the committee of citizens, Mayor Hollins replied as follows:

"It is my duty, and I shall endeaver, to the best of my ability, whenever the occasion shall arise requiring my interposition, to protect each and every citizen in the enjoyment and exercise of 'freedom of discussion,' provided, that in the exercise of that right, he or they 'shall not disturb the good order, peace, and safe-ty of the State.' Each citizen will readily per-ceive that the law has defined the inestimable privilege within limits consistent with the pub-lic peace."

the citizens of Baltimore, who deemed it satisfactory, and the disturbance thus ended. *

A letter dated Rome, July 4, says: "The Jesuits' conclave, consisting of depu-ties from all parts of the Catholic world, met ties from all parts of the Catholic world, met two mornings ago for the purpose of electing a general, in room of Father Roothan, recently defunct. The electors' choice was decided at a very first scrutiny, Father Peter Beckx, a Belgian by birth, and provincial superior of the order in Austria, being duly declared twenty-second successor of Ignatius Loyola. His election took everybody by surprise, it having been expected by the public, and by many of the Jesuits themselves, that the present Vicar-General of the order would have been raised to the supreme command.

The southern portion of the State of Illinois is settled generally by people from the South, and, whether from the ignorance of the settlers or from some other cause, it is known as Egypt. The name is patent to this portion of the State, and it is supposed by many that it was to conciliate the prejudices of the Egyptians that the Black Laws of the last Illinois Legislature was passed. During the recent session of the Universalist State Convention, at St. Charles, Ill., two resolutions were introduced by the Business Committee—one strongly favoring the adoption of the Maine Law, and calling upon all Christians to support it; the other equally pointed in opposition to the "Black Law." The Maine Law resolution passed without object tion; but when they came to that against the "Black Law," a report of the proceedings

"The pleasure of being patronized we leave to such prints as the Union, which admits that it looks upon official patronage as a peculiar happiness, and taunts us with not being patronized, as if it were a crime. In this the Union only repeats, in different language, the jeers which the slaves of the South sometimes cast upon their colored brethren who are free: 'Oh, you poor debbel, you got no massa.'"

The Union had butter the again The Union had better try again.

NEW YORK CORBESPONDENCE.

The Weather, and its Effect on the World's Exhibition—The Metallic Statue of Washington—Another Nuncio Coming—The Sincar Family—A State Convention of the Independent Democracy Called—Anti-Slavery Organization Needed in the City—West Indian Emancipation, &c.

New York, July 30, 1853.

To the Editor of the National Era: We have had a great deal of rainy weather this week, and New York, if not the "las place" in the world in wet weather, is cer tainly by no means the first, or most desirable ingly he had authorized the police to stop such proceedings. The following inerrogatories some time when you are satisfied that the care and run up here, some time when you are satisfied that there is about to be a week of rainy weather—say, "1st. Should a portion of the citizens of this city hold a public temperance meeting in any of the market-places, and the speaker were to use language in the discussion of his subject, which should conflict with the interests of a certain class, the liquor dealers, and a riot should ensue, who would you hold responsible for the riot, and who would be arrested? His Honor answered promptly, the speaker would be held responsible, and he be arrested.

"2d. Should a minister of the gospel preach in his own church, and utter sentences distasted ful to persons outside, and they, the outsiders, create a riot in consequence, who would be held responsible for the riot? His Honor answered, the minister; and he would be taken out of his pulpit, if he used language that should give offence to any.

"3d. Should a minister of the gospel, in the discharge of his ministerial functions in preaching what he believed to be the truth, use language which should give offence, though not intended, and persons, taking exception threeton of the max the mutum all equinox—that is, if you have not already had a slice of that sort of experience in your time. The bad weather has thrown considerable of a damper on the exhibition at the Crystal Palace. It required quite a wading operation through mud to reach it across some of the adjacent streets. But of course the many strangers in town could not postpone their visits, and hence they trudged through it. Knowing that the absence of the resident season ticket attendants would give a quiet and uninterrupted opportunity for a leisurely inspection, I was on hand, not withstanding the rain and the mud. By the way, I regretted to find the Palace leaking in a number of places, to the spoiling of some very cost, goods. So much had been broken previously, in the acts of transportation and handling, that I felt that the owners could not afford to lose farther in this new way. The specimens are the more endangered, by the circumstance of the absence of special care "1st. Should a portion of the citizens of this ity hold a public temperance meeting in any you have not already had a slice of that sort

specimens are the more endangered, by the circumstance of the absence of special care takers from many of them; which is regretted the public journals, such as your correspond-ent. And here I will take occasion to mention regretfully, as I know your readers will re-ceive, the fact that the beautiful model of the London Palace, so appropriately transmitted to the present exhibition, is among the articles broken. Only a mass of fragments and splin-

broken. Only a mass of fragments and splinters remains to inspect.

The object which strikes every visiter first, on entering the Palace, is the metallic statue of Washington, which occupies the post of honor under the great dome. There has been much speculation about the merits of this statue, and some of the criticisms have been slashingly severe. Much that has been said in this respect is deserved. The figure of the great Pater Patrise, as viewed from the ground floor, is shocking to the feelings of every perfloor, is shocking to the feelings of every person of taste, and well calculated to distress the son of taste, and well calculated to distress the patriotism of an American. It seems to call to mind the description which Washington Irving gives of one of the notables of the Knickerbocker reign, rather than the fair proportioned anatomy of the Father of his Country—which notable is portrayed as a beer-hogshead on a pair of skids. But this apparent squattiness of the figure we think is fairly attributable, in a great degree, to the point of view selected, naturally enough, by most of the critics who have remarked upon it. Having taken our view not only from the ground the critics who have remarked upon it. Having taken our view not only from the ground floor, but also from the south-western gallery, we would suggest to others to go and do likewise, and we think they will be inclined to take back, or at least modify, their denunciations. It is mortifying to have the public mind wholly disappointed about that work of art in particular, even justly. Let it, therefore, have a fair chance. Other works of art will claim my attention bereafter among which will be a chance. Other works of art will claim my at-tention hereafter, among which will be a bronze statue of an Amazonian woman in the bronze statue of an Amazonian woman in the act of spearing a tiger, which has sprung ferociously upon her horse, from a rock in front of her. The anatomy and metal expression of this easting is very effective. The easting is very smooth, besides. Standing, as this almost perfect work of art does, near the one mentioned above, it has to do more or less with the bad impression made by it. Contrast is a severe ordeal in matters of artistic taste, as well as in more practical every-day affairs, in many instances. By the way, there is one thought about the artist who has undertaken to delineate Washington, which I will go back a moment to record; and it is, that the very height of admiration of his character generally felt makes the artist rise all the greater, on the score of popular disappointment.

It seems we are to have a Prostestant Nuncio from England, as a sort of offset (shall we ned above, it has to do more or less with the

It seems we are to have a Prostestant Nuncio from England, as a sort of offset (shall we so regard it?) of Monseigneur Bedini, the Nuncio of the Pope, whose arrival at the National Hotel in your city was announced so joyously by a Washington correspondent of the Freeman's Journal recent? The venerable John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, has been appointed by the English Bishops to return the recent visit of the American Episcopalian clergymen to England. Archdeacon Sinclair, is the brother of Miss Catherine Sinclair, the authoress, and Dowager Countess of Glasgow, and also of Sir George Sinclair, of Thurso, Sootland. He sails for America on the 5th of August. Some of the papers have announced August. Some of the papers have announced that the talented authoress alluded to will ac that the talented authoress alluded to will accompany her brother. This is not true, as a well posted and reliable relative of the family, well posted and reliable relative of the family, in this city, authorizes me to state. I regret that Miss Sinclair is not coming. As not only an authoress, who has won her way to distinction, in the face of prejudiced criticism at home, growing out of old feuds which it would be interesting to explain, had I the space, she would be welcome. But there is another and more special reason why our people would be disposed to honor her, and that is the fact that her father. Sir John Sinclair, was a bosom friend and confidential correspondent of Washington. The latter fact, by the way, will not be forgotten when the archdeacon arrives, his relationship being the same.

A delegated convention of the Independent Democracy of this State is called to meet at Syracuse on the 31st of August. I am glad to see this movement, us also those of a like nature in these States, noticed in the Era, and other journals favorable to the Anti-Slavery cause. I hope the friends of this great progressive movement in this city will meet and appoint their quota of delegates from their best men. And here I would take occasion to utter

sing that it was unconstitutional to lecture on Slavery. As an indication of improved public

Flint, Peabody, & Co. have transmitted to the New York Crystal Palace a case containing samples of all our "(California) grains; among which are oats, ten feet three inches in height, with heads twenty-two to twenty-eight inches long; also seventy stalks of wheat the

Salem, on the headwaters of the Santiam, and the inhabitants of that region were pouring the inhabitants of that region were pouring and customs of the Navy.—N. Y. Tribune. into the new placers.

Immigrants from Oregon were thronging nto the new Territory of Washington. *

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY IN INDIANA.

Porter county .- A meeting of the Democraey of this county met in Jackson township on 25th June. A Constitution was adopted, and a Free Democratic Association formed. The following officers were elected:

President-William Williams. Vice Presidents-William Barnard, Alfred

Williams, B. Maulsby.
Secretary—E. Reynolds.
Treasurer—J. H. Maulsby.
After which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we firmly believe the political principles embodied in the Pittsburgh Plat-form to be right, and that we will faithfully

adhere to them by voting for such men only, as will carry those principles out in our National Resolved, That war is contrary to the Christian religion, and ought to be abolished by all Christian nations.

Henry county .- A meeting of the Democrate was held at Cadiz, July 9th, which organized a Free Democratic Association. The following persons were elected to serve as officers the

ensuing three months, viz: President—P. H. Julian.

Vice President—William Hendricks.

Secretary—James H. Hanson.

Treasurer—Henry O. Showalter.

WOULD NOT SPEAK FOR THEM .- At the Opening of the Crystal Palace, numerous toasts White Slavery in the Barbary States, by Hon. Charles were proposed, and were responded to by speeches. Hon. Salmon P. Chase was called on to reply to the following:

"The Senate of the United States."

"I decline speaking to that toast," said he.
"I decline the duty assigned me. It would ill become me, the humblest of the members of the American Senate, to attempt to respond to the toast to that body. I can only say, let the Senate speak for the Senate."

(III.) Monitor gives an instance of the enforcement of this infamous law, as follows:

ope and pasted on another envelope, invalidates the stamp. The envelope with the stamp must be used as a whole, not separated. The separate stamps seem to us to be preferable to the stamped envelopes.

is engaged in painting a panorama of Uncle
Tom's Cabin, on an extensive scale. It will
illustrate the whole story, and the characters as
arge as life, and will contain some fifty scenes.

All others, in comparison, are worthless.

law, so infamous that it cannot find a single global convention as the brainstendation of a man-a minister of the religion of Christ, who brought passes and good well manager and the state of the religion of Christ, who brought passes and good well manager and the state of the religion of Christ, who brought passes and good well manager and the state of the religion of Christ, who brought passes and good well manager and the state of the religion of Christ, who brought passes and good well as a state of the religion of Christ, who brought passes and good well as a state of the religion of Christ, who brought was on the state of the religion of Christ, who brought was not a skeep before his despute the religion of the state of the religion of the resolution, on a disenting croice was beased. The gentleman from Melindry was and a skeep before his despute the passes of the resolution, and the state of the religion of the firmed as the state of the religion of the

General Pierce and the History of Religious

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Northern Light arrived at New York on the 25th ult., bringing California news to July 1st. This steamer brings nearly \$400,000 in gold, and reports \$1,645,799 shipped from San Francisco by the steamer Oregon, for Panama. The news from the mining districts is of a favorable character. New discoveries of gold are announced and the returns from the old into the power to do so would have drawn upon it the immediate vangeance of the mother country and diste vangeance of the mother country and distent vangeance of the mother country and distent vangeance of the mother country and distent vangeance of the mother country and

ryland, so far as it existed, was a necessity imposed upon the colonists, not a concession proposed upon the colonists, not a concession. The news from the mining districts is of a favorable character. New discoveries of gold are announced, and the returns from the old digging continue to be encouraging. Two destructive fires have cocurred in the interior, consuming the whole of Shasta City and the town of Rough and Ready, Nevada county.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Benicia, and, after a severe fight of three days, the following ticket was nominated:

Democratic State Ticket.—For Governor—John Bigler; Lieut. Governor—Samuel Bull; Attorney General—John R. McConnell; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Paul K. Hubbs; Surveyor General—S. H. Marlette.

On the first ballot for Governor, Bigler, the present incumbent, received 134 votes; Rich'd Roman 60; and Hann 47. Bigler's majority, 27.

The nomination of Gov. Bigler has created considerable dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Compromise Democracy.

Flint, Peabody, & Co. have transmitted to the New York Cruystal Dalage a gest control.

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Flint, Peabody, & Co. have transmi

he neither comprehended nor cared for religious freedom. He was a dissolute man, indifferent to religion, and looking upon the Church only as the means of rewarding his call parties and sects. We make a few extracts from

height, with heads twenty-two to twenty-eight inches long; also, seventy stalks of wheat, the product for single grain, producing altogether (4,200) four thousand two hundred grains; also, a quantity of wheat heads, containing fifty to eighty grains to each.

Mr. Patrick O'Donohue, who was one of the leaders in the attempt at Ireland's liberation in 1848, and who, with O'Brien, Meagher, Mo-Manus, and others, was condemned to death, which sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation, has escaped from his prison-house in Van Dieman's Land, and arrived at New York by the Northern Light, via California. He leaves behind him, in exile, four of his companions, viz: Mitchell, Martin, McManus, and O'Brien.

Oregon.—Advices from Oregon show that Gen. Joseph Lane has been elected to Congress. Gold had been discovered within forty miles of Salem, on the headwards of the Santiam, and contains the product of the poor, and advanced ago. He was a Quaker of the sailors, which here sailors of Congress, Commodore McKeever, the friend of the sailor, who will be sail to supply the content of the poor, and the life.

He was a most self-denying, patient, loving friend of the sailor, who lies and the like.

He was a most self-denying, patient, loving friend of the sailor, who lies and the like.

He was a most self-denying, patient, loving friend of the sailor, who lies and the like.

He was a multorke history of beneficense. Thousenders the patient from one of them, nor can they find language to express their admiration of the poor, and the grateful remembrance of their Commodore. He has shown that kind ness to his men overcomes the necessity of the lash. Let those officers who are continually dentity of the poor, and the sailors, have been deaded by much philanthropists and the like.

The Navy returned to port on Thursday. The crew of the "Congress" had been detain, for the memory and the like.

The Navy returned to port on Thursday. The crew of the port on the sailors of the port and the like was an outself-denying of the p

The aggregate value of the Liverpool teatrade, last year, amounted to \$5,000,000.

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

A NEW DOCUMENT-containing, 1. Declaration Independence; 2. Constitution of the United States 3. Fugitive Slave Law; 4. Platforms of the Parties as adopted in 1852. It will make a handsome pamphlet of 16 pages, and will be furnished (pos-

age paid) at 5 cents per single copy, 25 cents per dozen, or \$2 per hundred.

Orders are respectfully solicited.

Hon. Horack Mann's Speech on the Institution of Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representa-tives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages. Price

including postage, \$3 per hundred.

Hon. Charles Sumner's Speech on the Fugitive Hon. Charles Sumarr's Sperch on the Fuguave Slave Law. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 26, 1852. Thirty-two pages. Price, including postage, \$3.20 per hundred. Hon. N. S. Townshend's Sperch on the Present Position of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the

House of Representatives, June 23, 1852. Eight pages. Price 75 cents per hundred, including postage. Address A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary, ge. Address A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary, Box 195, Washington City, D. C. The above Speeches are sold by William Harned, 48 Beekman street, New York.

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Uncie Tom's Cabin—price 374 cents, postage 12 cents five copies for \$2, postage paid.
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age 18 cents.

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Addrees LEWIS CLEPHANE,

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

ment of this infamous law, as follows:

"A colored man, after a confinement of six weeks in the county jail, was, on the 20th, sold to Marcus G. Faulkner, of Grand Point, for the sum of \$4.75, for one month. At the expiration of that time, unless he leaves the State, he is again to be arrested, and sold to the highest bidder, which may be for a month, or a year, or a dozen years, or for life."

And yet Illinois is called a Free State! *

STAMPS.—The Postmaster General has decided that a stamp cut from a stamped envelope, invalidated in the control of the bottle at two one and pasted on another envelope, invalidated in the control of the bottle at two one and pasted on another envelope, invalidated in the control of the bottle at two one and pasted on another envelope, invalidated in the control of the bottle at two ones. The effect was, it brought away about or quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like different person. NEW YORK, March 19, 1852.

The "Facts for the Profle" is a monthly, designed for preservation as a document for reference, or for general circulation, as a Kree Democratio Missionary, especially among those not yet familiar with the Anti-Slavery movement. It will be composed entients of articles from the National Era, adapted particularly to the purpose named.

Rach number will contain eight pages, and be printed on good pager, of the size of the Congressional Globe, in quarto form, suitable for binding.

It will be furnished at the following rates, by the year, twelve numbers constituting a volume:

Six copies to one address - \$1

Twenty copies to one address - \$1

Any person or club may in this way, by raising \$12, supply Anti-Slavery reading every month, for a whole year, to one hundred copies to one address - \$1

Any person or club may in this way, by raising \$12, supply Anti-Slavery reading every month, for a whole year, to one hundred copies to one address - \$1

a cont a number, six cents a year, paid in advance as the office where the paper is received. If All payments must be in advance.

P. S. Editors of newspapers favorable to the foregoing will entitle themselves to six copies of the monthly, by publishing the Prospectus, and directing attention to it.

The steamship GOLDEN AGE, having been unavoidably detained in consequence of the failure at the foundry to finish the machinery in the time agreed upon, will be positively despatched on the 15th day of August. See advertisement.

THE MAN OF A THOUSAND YEARS. ISAAC T. HOPPER. A TRUE LIFE.

of kindness and benevolence, as he."

The New York Sunday Times contained the following:

"Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection with the the name of Isaac T. Hopper, the compact, well-knit figure of a Quaker gentleman, apparently about sixty years of age, dressed in drab or brown clothes of the plainest cut, and bearing on his handsome manly face the impress of that benevolence with which his whole heart was filled.

He was twenty years older than he seemed. The fountain of benevolence within freshead his old age with its continuous flow. The step of the octogenarina was elastic as that of a boy, his form creet as a mountain pine.

His whole physique was a splendid sample of nature's handlwork. We see him now with our mind's eye, but with the eye of flesh we shall see him no more. Void of intentional offence to flod or man, his spirit has joined its happy kindred in a world where there is neither sorrow nur perplexity."

The New York Tribune:

"Isaac T. Hopper was a man of remarkable endowments, both of head and heart. His clear discrimination, his unconquerable will, his total unconsciousness of fear, his extraordinary tact in circumventing plans he wished to frustrate, would have made him illustious as the general of an army; and those qualition might have become faults, if they had not been balanced by an unusual degree of conscientiousness and benevolence. He battled courageously, not from a mibition, but from an inborn love of truth. He ciccumvented as adroitly as the most practised politicing; but it was always to defeat the plans of those who oppressed God's poor—never to advance his own self-interest.

Farewell, thou brave and kind old friend! The prayers of ransomed ones saccend to Heaven for thes, and a glorious company have welcomed thee to the fiternal City!"

On a plain block of granite, at Greanwood Cometery, is inscribed:

On a plain block of granite, at Greenwood Cometery, is inscribed:

"Thou henceforth shalt have a good man's calm, A great man's happiness; thy zeal shall find Repose at length, firm friend of human kind."

We shall publish 5,000 copies for the first edition. Early orders from the trade are solicited. It is a book which will have an immense sale, scarcely inferior to the sale of *Uncle Tom's-Cabin*; for in thrilling interest it is not behind that world-renowned tale.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.

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Aug. 4—3tif Cleveland, Ohio.

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"Its editor possesses a decided genius in writing braces nearly 600 pages, and about 100 illustrations.

"Its editor possesses a decided genius in writing for the young. In this department he is surpassed by few, if any, in this country. We cannot too highly commend the Cabiner."—N. Y. Tribune.

Price, for a single copy, \$1; 4 copies, \$3; 7 copics. \$5; and, in the latter case, an attra copy to the one who forms the Club. Payment invariably in advance. Bound volumes of the new series, (three in number,) 75 cents each, postage free.

Please to send on your orders by mail to the Publisher,

D. AUSTIN WOODWORTH,

July 14—1teo

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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- and revelation of God infinte;
- A realm of art, a glowing world of beauty,
 Is 'bodied in this wonderful creation;
 informed with high intelligence and duty,
 Free to receive divinest revelation.
- An eple poem of existence, flowing
 In music from the heart of the Eternal;
 A pealm of life; a hallelujah, glowing
 With joy, and crowned with harmonics so
- A fane of worship, where the choral voices
 Of peace, good will, and joy are hushed, oh, never
 Where the infinite life of love rejoices;
 Where spiritual truths are rife forever;
 Blessings outpoured from the veined heart of
- And freely flowing for each living creature.

THE NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY AND ITS

To the Editor of the National Eru:

To the Editor of the National Eru:

The Managers of the American Bible Society deemed it expedient to evince their respect for the "peculiar institution," by selecting certain of the most notorious of its champions as the recipients of their honors. The Rev. Gardiner Spring was chosen last year to officiate as their chaplain, to lead their devotions at their anniversary; and, again, this Spring, to make the dedicatory prayer at the opening of the new Bible House. This divine had distinguished himself by acting as chaplain of the New York Union Saving Committee, and by his sermon in which he declared, that could he liberate the slaves by a prayer, he would not offer it; and in which he rejoiced that the effect of the Fugitive Law would be to drive fugitive out of New York. These same managers also selected the Editor of the New York Observer, the great organ of cotton divinity, and

The City Auxiliary has emulated the patriotic example of the parent institution. At its anniversary, the Rev. William S. Plommer of Baltimore, was appointed its preacher. This Rev. Dr. of Divinity has long been known, not only as a slaveholder, but as one of the most virulent and malignant of his class.

Some time since, the Rev. J. Cable, in a published letter, remarked: "I have lived eight years in a slave State, (Virginia,) and received a theological education at the Union Theological Seminary, near Hampden, Sydney College. Those who know anything about slavery, know that the worst kind is jobbing slavery—that is, hiring out slaves from year to year, while the master is not present to protect them. It is the interest of the one who hires them to get the worth of his money out of them; and the loss is the master's if they die. What shocked me more than anything clse, was the Church engaging in this jobbing of slaves. The College Church, which I attended, held slaves emergh to pay the pastor, Mr. Stanton, one thousand dollars a year, of which the Church members, as I understood, did not pay a cent. There were four churches near the college that supported the pastor in whole or in part in the charleston Mercury, arguing in favor of keeping slaves in ignorance, says: "It needed no great scope of argument to satisfy those who framed our laws that the expansion of intellect, the hundred influences which education generates, would be very inconsistent with the habit of obedience, which was the corn of the institution." A Georgia paper, declaiming against the employment of negoes as master mechanics, says: "Every act, either directly or indirectly, to educate the slave, togive him intelligence, and place him on an equality with white men, just to that extent endangers the institution of slavery."

If the Papists take away the key of knowledge, to render their human chattels more manageable and profitable, regardless of their happiness in this life or in that which is to come.

Let us now attend to some of the confes

eity, held capital in the bodies and souls of men, and from the pseuniary profit derived from the intelligence of these souls and the muscles of these bodies paid him for administering to others the Holy Sacraments, and inculcating those precepts of the blessed Jesus, which he and they were daily violating in their treatment of their fellow-men not colored like themselves. Certainly, this was a novel illustration of the text, "They which wait at the altar are partakers with the altar." Dr. Plummer waited at the altar of slavery, and in his priestly character partook of the victims sacrificed on it.

It is not to be wondered at that such a priest

priestly character partook of the victims sacrificed on it.

It is not to be wondered at that such a priest should be filled with wrath and bitterness against all who protest against these human sacrifices. In 1835, the clergy of Richmond, Virginia, met and passed resolutions denouncing the Abolitionists. The slaveholders, to strengthen themselves, had formed a Committee of Correspondence. Dr. Plummer was prevented, by absence from the city, from writing with his reverend pro-slavery brethren; but on his return, defined his position in a letter to the Committee. In this epistle, not written precisely on the apostolic model, he says: "I have carefully watched this matter from its earliest existence, and everything I have seen or heard of its character, both from its patrons and its enemies, has confirmed me, beyond repentance, in the belief that, let the characters of Abolitionists be what it may in the sight of the Judge of all the Earth, this is the most meddlesome, impudent, reckless, fierce, and wicked excite-

and degrading?

In North Carolina, to teach and learn to read or write, or to give him any book, (the Bible not excepted,) is punishable with a fine of \$200. Now, mark the reason given by the law itself for this cruel enactment, vin: Whereas "teaching slaves to read and write tends to dissatisfaction in their minds, and to produce insurrection and rebellion;" that is, that we may more easily use them as brutes, we will keep them in brutal ignorance.

In Georgia, the penalty for teaching a slave or free black to read or write is, for a white person, \$500, and for a black one, to be whipped at the discretion of the court. Hence a free mother may be scourged for teaching her own child to read. Says the statute of Missouri, "No person shall keep or teach any school for the instruction of negroes or mulattoes in reading or writing in this State." The arime here forbidden is punished by a fine of \$500, and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. Said Mr. Berry, in the Virginia Legislature of 1832, "We have, as far as possible, closed every avenue by which light might enter their (the slave's) minds." And so with all the slave States, with possibly two exceptions, the key of knowledge has been taken away by law from the slaves, and, in many instances, from the free colored population; and virtually, in every alave State, the slaves are utterly destitute of letters, except what they may obtain by stealth, or from individual benevolence. In the whole slave region there is not, it is believed, one single school in which slaves are openly taught to read and write.

In 1838 the South Carolina Methodist Con-

slave region there is not, it is believed, one single school in which slaves are openly taught to read and write.

In 1838 the South Carolina Methodist Conference appointed a missionary to preach to the slaves. So violent was the opposition of the slaveholders to this mission, that it was abandoned. In a printed remonstrance against it, signed by 352 persons, they say "Verbal instruction will increase the desire of the black population to learn. We know upwards of a dozen (!) negroes in the neighborhood of Cambridge who can now read. Of course, when they see themselves encouraged, they will supply themselves with Bibles, hymn books, and catechisms! Open the missionary state, and the current will swell in its gradual onward advance. We thus expect that a progressive system of improvement will be introduced or will follow, from the nature and force of circumstances, and if not checked (though they may be shrouded in sophistry and disguise) will ultimately revolutionize our civil institutions. Intelligence and slavery have no affinity with each other."

without God in the world—a nation of heathen in our very midst. We cannot cry out against the Papists [Mr. Plummer has more brass than Mr. Jones] for withholding the Scriptures from the common people, and keeping them in ignorance of the way of life, for we withhold the Bible from our servants, and keep them in ignorance, while we will not use the means to have it read and explained to them."

Now listen to the confession of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, (Report of 1833, published in Charleston.) "Who would credit it that in these years of revival and benevolent

Now listen to the confession of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, (Report of 1833, published in Charleston.) "Who would credit it, that in these years of revival and benevolent effort, in this Christian Republic there are two millions of human beings in the condition of heathen, and, in some respects, in a worse condition? From long-continued and close observation, we believe that their moral and religious condition is such that they may justly be considered the heathen of this Christian country, and will bear a comparison with heathen in any part of the world."

And to what action are these terrible confessions intended to lead? To the knowledge of letters, and the gift of the Bible? Very far from the Southern Pharisees, is any intention of restoring the key of knowledge, which they have taken away. The agent of the New Orleans Bible Society was arrested for asking some slaves if they could read, and would like a Bible? Whereupon, says the New Orleans Picayune of 16th August, 1831, "the Society disclaimed having the most distant intention of giving the Scriptures to slaves, and it was said Black (the agent) had exceeded his commission in offering it." To satisfy their consciences in taking away the key of knowledge, these Southern clergymen recommend oral instruction. To avoid all suspicion of want of patriotism, the North Carolina Baptist Convention, after recommending the religious instruction do ored people, added the following saving resolve:

"Resolved, That by religious instruction. be

them in the next world, if they disobey their masters, steal from them, or run avay. Slave catechisms are also prepared, which the orally instructed are taught to repeat memoriter. In Mr. C. C. Jones's catechism for slaves, we have the following: "Is it right for the servant to run away? Or is it right to harbor a run-away? No." Of course care is taken that the slaves shall not, like the Bereans, "search the Scriptures, and see whether these things are so."

the Soriptures, and see whether these things are so."

Now Dr. Plummer is perfectly aware of the state of things at the South, and has lent his example and influence and practice to keep the slaves in ignorance and bondage; and yet he had the assurance to come to New York, and there utter a tirade against "Papal Pharisees," for taking away the key of knowledge; when the sin, and the woe, denounced against it in Scriptures, fall with ten-fold weight upon himself and his brother slaveholders.

We want no such defenders of Protestantism as Dr. Plummer. He betrays the cause in the very act of defending it. Catholics have as much right to take away they the key of knowledge as the reverend preacher him self. If the Bible may be withheld from the slave, to render him more obedient to his master, it may also be withheld from the Papist, to make him more obedient to his priest. Nor do we want any such advocate for Bible Societies, as the New York Society chose for its preacher. Bible Societies are founded on the principle that all, without exception, have a

For the National Bro. THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM:

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM;

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM;

THE SOUTHERN STUDIES OF THE SO powers of citizens but those whom they call freemen; and none are freemen until admitted by a vote of the freemen of the town. Yet, in the General Government, these non-freemen are counted in their quantum of representa-tion and of taxation. So, slaves with us have no powers as citizens; yet, in representation in the General Government, they count in the proportion of three to five; and so also in taxproportion of three to five; and so also in tax-ation. Whether this is equal, is nowhere the question. It is a capitulation of discordant sentiments and circumstances, and is obliga-tory on that ground. But this view shows there is no inconsistency in claiming repre-sentation for them from the other States, and refusing it within our own. Accept the renew-al of assurances of my respect. al of assurances of my respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

To Wm. Short. [Extract.] Although I had laid down as a law to my

Although I had laid down as a law to my-self, never to write, talk, or even to think of politics, to know nothing of public affairs, and therefore had ceased to read newspapers, yet the Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm. The old schism of Federal and Republican threatened nothing, because it ex-isted in every State, and united them together by the featurnism of parky. But the coinciisted in every State, and united them together by the fraternism of party. But the coinci-dence of a marked principle, moral and po-litical, with a geographical line, once con-ceived, I feared would never more be oblitera-ted from the mind; that it would be recurring on every occasion, and renewing irritations, until it would kindle such mutual and mortal hatred, as to render separation preferable to eternal discord. I have been among the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and see the event at no great distance, and the direct consequence of this question: not by the line which has been so confidently counted on; the laws of Nature control this; but by the Potomac, Ohio and Missouri, or, more probably, the Mississippi upwards to our Northern boundary. My only comfort and confidence is, that I shall not live to see this; and I envy not the present generation the glory of throwing away the fruits of their fathers' sacrifices of life and fortune, and of rendering desperate the experiment which was to decide ultimately whether man is capable of self-government. This treason against human government. This treason against human hope, will signalize their epoch in future history, as the counterpart of the medal of their predecessors.—Page 322.

To John Holmes MONTICELLO, April 22, 1820. I thank you, dear sir, for the copy you have been so kind as to send me of the letter to your constituents on the Missouri question. It is a perfect justification to them. I had for a long time ceased to read newspapers, or pay any attention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our bark to the shore from which I am not distant. But this momentous question, like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper. I can say, with conscious truth, that there is not a man on earth who would sacrifice more than I would to relieve us from this heavy reproach, in any practicable way. The cession I would to relieve us from this heavy reproach, in any practicable way. The cession of that kind of property, for so it is misnamed, is a bagatelle which would not cost me a second thought, if, in that way, a general emancipation and expatriation could be effected: and, gradually, and with due sacrifices, I think it might be. But as it is, we have the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other. Of one thing I am certain, that as the passage of slaves from one State to another, would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier, and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation, by dividing the burden on a greater number of coadjutors. An abstinence too, from this act of power, would remove the jealousy excited by the undertaking of Congress to regulate the condition of the different descriptions of men composing a State. This certainly is the exclusive right of every State, which nothing in the Constitution has taken from them, and given to the General Government. Could Congress, for example, say, that the non-freemen of Connecticut shall be freemen, or that they shall not emigrate into any other State?—Page 323.

Our anxieties in this onester are all constitution.

To J. Adams. [Extract]

Our anxieties in this quarter are all concentrated in the question, what does the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress mean to do with us on the Missouri question? And this, by the bye, is but the name of the case; it is only the John Doe or Richard Roe of the ejectment. The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with the unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger? For if Congress has the power to regulate the conditions of the inhabitants of the States, within the States, it will be but another exercise of that power, to declare that all shall be free. Are we then to see again Athenian and Lacedemonian confederacies? To wage another Peloponnesian war to settle the ascendency between them? Or is this the toosin of merely a servile war? That remains to be seen: but not, I hope, by you or me. Surely they will parley awhile, and give us time to get out of the way. What a Bedlamite is man!—Page 338.

To M. de Lafayette. [Extract.]

On the celipse of Federalism with us, although not its artinction, its leaders got up the Missouri question, under the false front of less oning the measure of slavery, but with the real view of producing a geographical division of parties, which might insure them the next President. The people of the North wents blindfold into the snare, followed their leaders To J. Adams. [Extract.]

the slaves, that they had been used merely at tools for electioneering purposes; and that trick of hypogrisy then fell as quickly as it had been got up.—Page 384.

To Jared Sparks.

Monticello, February 4, 1824.

Lawn Ridge P. O., Marshall co., Ill.—I have

slavery. To send off the whole of these at once, nobody conceives to be practicable for us, or expedient for them. Let us take twenty-five years for its accomplishment, within which time they will be doubled. Their estimated value as property, in the first place, for actual property has been lawfully vested in that form, and who can lawfully take it from the possessors? at an average of two hundred dollars each, young and old, would amount to six hundred millions of dollars, which must be paid or lost by somebody.* To this, add the cost of their transportation by land and sea to Mesurado, a year's provision of food and clothing, implements of husbandry and of their trades, which will amount to three hundred millions more. ments of husbandry and of their trades, which will amount to three hundred millions more, making thirty-six millions of dollars a year for twenty-five years, with insurance of peace all that time, and it is impossible to look at the question a second time. I am aware that at the end of about sixteen years, a gradual detraction from this sum will commence, from the gradual diminution of breeders, and go on during the remaining nine years. Calculate this deduction, and it is still impossible to look at the enterprise a second time. at the enterprise a second time

* Error—should be three hundred millions. TO BE CONTINUED. For the National Era. DON'T PAY YOUR MINISTER.

Don't pay your minister. I don't now, but I used to. Learn a lesson of me, all ye generous parishioners. I paid and overpaid my minister once, and I can't begin to tell what he came to. A rusty coat and a humble heart always go together. Brethren, you never knew it to fail. Mean clothes, an unfilled pocket, a failing heart, and the graces of a lowly mind, are inseparable; and if you want sermons tried with fire, if you hate discourses full of the pride of great thoughts, keep your minister low; but if you love him, and can't stand it without paying him, why, then, pay him; but oh, I beseech you, be careful how you do it! Let that salary come in prudent little dribblets, and don't say anything about it beforehand; if you do, your minister will know what a day or a week will bring forth, and he'll thank God and take courage before the time. Yes, he'll go a little ahead age before the time. Yes, he'll go a little ahead of his blessings. And his wife, too, happy soul, will give up her economy, and where then will be that beautiful embellishment of the pastor's home? If you hint that you have any idea of paying up, ten chances to one, she'll forget to make new tea of the old grounds. And that bonnet of hers, that has stood the storms of seven winters, and finally become cocked, will be walked up garret. And the little feet at parsonage will walk into church all covered parsonage will walk into church all covered with gay morocco, and that dear little baby, three years old, will hold up her feet and look at her little red shoes when father's preaching. So, don't let father and mother, or any of the children, get an inkling of the step you are about to take. If your pale, toiling minister looks as if he'd like his salary, anticipate his petition, and tell him there is nothing like the clerical profession to abase pride and exalt humility. Then, for fear that flesh and spirit will fail, and give out altogether in the opera-JOHN MORETS.

JOHN MORETS.

Sold Miles Salary, anticipated in potition, and tell kin his salary, anticipated in potition in the many anticipated in the potition of the many anticipated in the potition of the many and the salary and the salar

fore the world upon the great subject of human freedom.

Freedom, Illinois, July 8, 1853.—I herewith send you one dollar for the National Era. Please direct it to John S. Stootop, Freedom, La Salle county, Illinois. I shall isoon have more money to send. He wants to commence the 1st of July; is an old Whig; says he wants to know the true ground the different parties occupy. I do not know where he can get it so correct as in the Era. The truth is sought at a tray by many in the old parties. We sent last week for 100 copies of Facts for the People, and shall probably soon send for more. Free Democracy is on the rise in this section of country. In our township we last fall gave 82 votes for Hale; the other parties gave 85 together, for their candidates. The watch word is onward. We have a State organization, that now publishes the Western Citizen at Chicago for \$1 per year—have 10,000 subscribers promised. We also have also county and township organizations formed, and will probably go to work through the whole State. Illinois must be redeemed, the Black Laws swept from our statute book, and Freedom proclaimed to all. God speed the day.

Olivet, Eaton county, Mich., July 12, 1853.—

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If PART II. Col

Olivet, Eaton county, Mich., July 12, 1853 .-Seeing the Facts for the People advertised in the National Era, I thought that we must have at least one club in this anti-slavery community; so I went to work, and got up one, and have another in view. Many did not like to take it, because they did not know what it was. I can send you another club soon, perhaps more, as the whole county of Eaton is thoroughly woke up to the importance of shaking off Hunkerism. Mr. St. Clair has been laboring in the county for the past six or eight weeks, and has done a great work in reforming public sentiment on the great question of the day. He, together with Professor E. N. Bartlett of our village, spoke before a large mass meeting at Charlotte, the county seat, on the 4th of July.

Southern courts evinces great and careful research. Your book is as impregnable against the charge of exageration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like that it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The book is not anly true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not an excelled segment in the charge of exageration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like that it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true. The book is not only true, but it is

4th of July.

Enclosed you will find \$1 for six copies of Facts for the People.

W. E. D.

Lexington, Illinois, July 4, 1853.—Enclosed you will find \$1, for which you will please send Facts for the People. I think it a grand thing—just what the people want—especially in this part of the sountry. I shall send for more soon.

J. C. M.

ballot-box, in a manner that will tell. Newspapers and other agencies are good; but without vorking organizations the great Anti-Slavery crop will not be gathered. Keep our
principles at mast-head; but at the same time
a spirit of love for the down-trodden slave, as
well as a due allowance for the frailties of human nature, should prompt us to let by-gones
be by-gones, and extend to all who are now
ready to act with us the right hand of fellowship. If this spirit of love (giving the penny to
him who comes in the eleventh hour) manifests itself, and a thorough organization, the
troops of freedom can be marshalled, not by
tens, but by hundreds of thousands; and, sooner
than the most sanguine anticipates, success
will follow, accompanied by the rejoicings of
a grateful people and the approving smiles of
Deity.

John Roberts.

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"Your analysis of the slave laws is very able, and your exhibition of their practical application by the Southern courts evinces great and careful research. Your book is as impregnable against the charge of exaggeration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like that it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true."

ge, spoke before a large mass rlotte, the county seat, on the will find \$1 for six oopies of ople.

W. E. D.

linois, July 4, 1853.—Enclosed, for which you will please send ple. I think it a grand thing—seople want—especially in this intry. I shall send for more J. C. M.

Lockport, July 25, 1853.

I the National Era:

Lockport, July 25, 1853.

Iiterature and social life.—Dr. Stephens, of Forest City.

Truly an inspired work. I know of no book in the world like it, or comparable with it.—Dr. Farrar, of Portland.

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Aug. 12

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Deing fortes that are manufactured, we have arranged with the above named Boston manufacturers, to keep constantly on hand at our ware rooms in New York and Philadelphia. in addition to our stock of New York and Philadelphia, in addition to our stock of New York and Philadelphia Pianos, a full and well-selected assortment of their celebrated Planos.

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